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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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No. 889.

From the New York Express. MAJOR DOWNING.

We regret to notice that our types did injustice to the Major's last. The most glaring of the errors committed, however—such as "four days ago," for "four years ago"—we presume would be immediately noted by the reader as an error in print,—for the Major never makes mistakes as to dates and facts, (unless they be wilful ones.) All we can say about it is, if any future oversight on our part should draw from the Major a good story, by way of episode, as is contained in the following letter, we shall regret it.

Night the wreck of the Two Pollies.
R. K. K. L. I. Sept. 16, 1837.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Express:
I got one of your papers in which you printed my last letter to "Uncle Sam," and when reading it, it was fortunate for you that you were twenty miles off,—for I never did see such "factual work" as you made of some parts of my letter. However, all I've got to say about it is, if folks who read my letters in print, find any thing in 'em that don't read a nooth, and ain't correct as to dates and facts, they may set it down agin the printers. It was just so once with a young Doctor, a friend of mine, in the Colare times. He writ a long letter once, about how he cured folks by giving Calomel,—he writ "Calomel in doses very minute,"—and the printers put it in print "Calomel in doses every minute." Up went Calomel among the Apothecaries,—and down went the poor sick folks. It warn't the Doctor's fault,—for it was all owing to the printers, and a little "e."

Now afore I trust you with other matters, I'll give you the printin of a story I've got to tell,—and you may stick as many E's and O's and P's into it as you please, and I don't care what you make on't so long as folks take the mother wit and barin on't. It is a story about Uncle Sam, and some of his papers among the women folks.

Uncle Sam, you know, always was a sociable kind of crittur, and from his first comin into life, never could get along well without havin his hull family about him, all on 'em givin him a boost up the tree; but, Uncle Sam found, as most folks do, afore they git gray, that unless he took a wife to take care of his buttons and keep things slick'd up about house, he would git into trouble and so forth. Well, after tryin various plans and seein a good deal of trouble one way and another, he took advice some twenty years ago, and got married to a smooth quiet quaker lady, worth 28 millions of dollars,—and as Uncle Sam was considerable liberal in his way, he put into the family stock 7 millions of dollars; not in the "rile grit," however, but what he said then was just as good as "grit," and so together they had 35 millions. Well, 35 millions was no trifle, and things went on smooth and slick for nigh upon 20 years, and every body said, at home and abroad, there never was a happier couple. Uncle Sam's wife did all a wife could do, and tho' Uncle Sam would once and a while, swell up and talk big, his wife said nothin, but kept stichin up his breeches when he'd split 'em, and sew on buttons when he twitch'd 'em off. But by and by Uncle Sam got mixin up with odd company, and among other things, got a kink in his head out of some Wright's doctrines, that a man of much importance hadn't ought to stick to one wife, but have as many as the great Mogul.

"I s'wore," says Uncle Sam, "I'm a good mind to try it;" and so he talk'd to other folks about it, and to rights the galls got the notion too; and Uncle Sam got one Amos Kinkle to go round and pound about, and see if the galls would stand the racket,—and he come back, and says he, "Uncle Sam, there's no mistake about it; the galls are all ready, and more than you can shake a stick at;"—and sure enough, just then the galls all avin got the notion, set to,—they praised up Uncle Sam, and abused his good old quaker wife—O shocking! there's nothin what they didn't say; and among other things they said, that Uncle Sam's wife was ——— Pshaw!! You don't say so!! and ——— macy to us!! Well, the next thing we see of Uncle Sam, he look'd as fine as a little—ruffles round both ends of his shirt, and such a caparin as he cut among his new wives for a spell, never was seen before,—and such frolics!! and all his old enemies as busy as he was among 'em, till some folks begun to wink and whisper that Uncle Sam was so liberal he had wives enuf for himself and friends."

"Things went on thus for about three years, when Uncle Sam began (as most folks do, when they get too much of a good thing) to swell and feel trouble; and at last I got back from foreign parts, and I met Uncle Sam, and if it had not

ben for his bein my own blood relation and knowin him and lovin him, in any shape, as I do my own father and mother, I never would have known him at all. "Why," says I, "Uncle Sam, is this you?" says I, "I don't know, Major," says he; "but why do you ask—don't I look as natral as ever?" says he. And there he stood, holdin his breeches up with both hands, and his elbows both torn out and a dirty shirt sleeve peepin through, and holes in his stockings, and his shins all plastered over. "Why," says I, "Uncle Sam, what on airth ails you?" Come," says I, "give me your hand, my old friend, and let us talk it all over together." "I am sorry, Major," says he, "I can't shake hands with you jest now—my hands are busy," says he. "What," says I, "holdin the money, aye, Uncle Sam—both hands full, as usual," says I. "Not exactly, Major," says he; and with that he cum up close to me, and whispered in my ear, "I am in a 'bad box,' Major," says he, "I have got so many wives, I ain't got a button left for my suspenders—they are all off." "Do tell now," says I, "I want to know!!" "It's true," says he, "and you may see for yourself." And with that I look'd—and sure enuf, there never was a man in such a pickle.

Well, says I, Uncle Sam, this comes from folks given you bad advice—or rather by your not takin good advice. You forget, says I, one fact,—and that is, that it was intended that your family matters should be regulated on the same plan of every other well regulated family,—and that tho' yours is the General Government family, it was intended to be regulated just on the same plan as the family of the humblest of your masters." And there, says I, was the mother wit of the thing in the beginnin. "What," says he, "spunkin up and tryin to swell—(but takin care to hold on to his breeches)—"who are my masters?" says he—"Your masters?" says I. "Why the people—and I am one on 'em," Uncle Sam—and if you had stuck to the rule they made for the regulatin of your family, you would not now be in your present condition."

"Now," says I, "Uncle Sam, there is but one way that I can see for you to take,—and that is for you to call all your young women about you and tell 'em that you can't have but one wife,—and they must git husbands each in their own States. Here Uncle Sam shook his head and looked considerable sad; "I am afraid Major," says he, "it's too late—it was an easy job to git rid of one wife, but to git rid of so many all at once, I am afraid I shall git spunk'd as red as a cherry." "Never mind that," says I, "you'll git no more than you deserve if you do; folks that dance must pay the fiddler." Says I, "Uncle Sam." "But," says he, "Major, must I divorce them all?" "No," says I, "there is no divorce in the matter, you can't do that unless you can prove crim. con.; that's the law," says I. "Well I can," says he, "I can prove that the Post Office, the Land Office, and Amos—"

"Hush," says I, "Uncle Sam, don't talk so, for it is an old story in all countries, that a man who has more than one wife is a bigger fool than his friends, and has more friends than buttons. Now don't say any thing more about it. You have got into a scrape, and the best way is to git out on't. You'll find that your young wives will be as glad to git rid of you, as you will be to git rid of them. But you mustn't talk of divorce, or they'll bring you to the proof, and show that your first came a courtin. And by the time you prove guilt on any on 'em, they'll git you 'on the hip,' and keep you there too," says I. "Now look at your courtin, and compare it with what it was—its a sad change," says I. "Uncle Sam, ain't it?" however," says I, "my old friend, you have had a rare frolic, and this is the end on't—and pritty much the end of all frolics." "Now," says I, "we must go and see what can be done with the old Wife. I'll be bound," says I, "she is as sound as ever she was, and not the worse for havin taken shelter in her old native State of Pennsylvania. I'll go on first," says I, "Uncle Sam, and tell her to git her buttons and sops ready for you, and if I don't miss my guess, you will in a few weeks look as cheery agin as a boy,—and as she is a good nat'ral crittur and likes to see all happy about her, she will do all she can to provide for the young women you have been galavannin with of late, for she thinks you more to blame than they be. And then," says I, "Uncle Sam, when all gits sick'd up, and you git all your buttons sew'd on, you will have a spare hand to welcome a friend or knock down an enemy. At present," says I, "Uncle Sam, you are 'hum-bug'd'."—And with that Uncle Sam he twitched up his breeches, and spunk'd up considerable, and we moved on together.

"We never knew exactly before the actual meaning of that word 'Hum-bug'd'."—Eds.

I'll tell the balance of this story another time. Your Friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

The editor of the New York Evening Star, speaking of the despondency and gloom which pervaded all classes of people, and the general panic which seemed to have put a stop to all sorts of business, after the receipt of the President's Message,—the fall of stocks, the sinking of credit, the depression of real estate,—entreats his friends not to be cast down. "Don't give up the ship," he says. "Mr. Van Buren could not possibly write a different message to Congress than the one he has written. Pinioned as he is by Andrew Jackson—committed in writing to Blair and Kendall—trammelled and held down by his personal pledges, an expose of an appalling and ruinous character would have been made on the instant of his sending forth a message containing different views." The editor of the Star then goes on to say:—

"Not a solitary proposition of the Message, but that of extending the credit on bonds, will be carried out by Congress, and he knows it. But, say the hesitating and doubtful, he has committed himself fully against a National Bank—he is openly in favour of the Gold and Silver humbug—he is decidedly out for a Treasury Experiment. Granted—on paper—but are you so blind as not to see that Old Hickory has hold of one of his ears, and Amos the other? He speaks in their voice—he utters what they set down for him—he writes what he had pledged himself to write, in this his first message to Congress. But has he left no hole to creep out of his dilemma, should Congress declare against him? To be sure he has—hear him!—Whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give it a fair trial and the best prospect of success."

"There is the hole, gentlemen large enough for him to crawl out backwards. The old white Lion, in his despotic will, would have said to his servants, the people, 'I will not consent to this, and I will not approve that;' but Mr. Van Buren, more politic, says, 'you have my views, gentlemen, and whatever may be your final determination, you may expect my cooperation.'"

In this way the ingenious editor of the Star agues himself into the consoling belief that "all will turn out right in the end." We hope he will not be disappointed.

SECESSION OF THE NULLIFIERS.

It is evident from the tone of "The Merchant," a paper published in Baltimore and Washington, and in the confidence of Mr. Calhoun, that our correspondent's statements in regard to the union of Nullification and Van Burenism is perfectly correct. The "Merchant" boasts that the wile of Mr. Van Buren's Message may be said to have been formed out of materials furnished by Mr. Calhoun in his speech on the currency in 1834.

This new combination of parties is not altogether a subject of surprise to us; neither do we regard it as inauspicious to the cause of the Whigs. Nullification has thus far been a millstone about the neck of the party—and it is a matter of congratulation that we are well rid of it. The Whigs of the South may now stand erect, and maintain their due ascendancy.

Boston Atlas.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

"On the highly important subjects on which Congress has been called to deliberate, I shall express my views and opinions in my place in the Senate."

"As to the calumnies which may be circulated to my prejudice, they are not unexpected. It is my rule to pass them unnoticed, leaving it to my conduct to put them down."

"How strange, that any man who knows me, should imagine it possible for me to be driven or seduced from my position! I live but to carry out the great principles for which I have been contending since 1824, and which I have maintained under every danger and difficulty. In their defence I have acted with and against every party, without blending with any. Mr. Van Buren has been driven into a position favorable to their advancement; and shall I not avail myself of the opportunity which it affords me to accomplish my object? Shall I permit him to drive me from my position because he has been driven on it? All I ask is to be heard. My confidence, in every juncture, is in the force of truth and integrity."

Congress.

Monday, September 18.

In Senate.—The bill for the issue of Treasury notes having been postponed to this day, in order to give Mr. Calhoun an opportunity of preparing an amendment, and of offering his sentiments generally upon the subject, was now resumed by the Senate. Mr. Calhoun then rose and addressed the Senate in a speech, occupying between one and two hours. On concluding his speech, Mr. Calhoun submitted his amendment, which provided that from and after the 1st of January next three-fourths of the money due to the Government may be paid in notes of specie-paying banks; that from and after the 1st of January, 1839, one-half might be paid in such notes; one-quarter after the 1st of January, 1840; and that from and after the 1st of January, 1841, all sums due the Government for customs, lands, &c. shall be paid only in the legal currency of the United States, or in such notes, bills, &c. as should by law be ordered.

Mr. Benton, after expressing his entire concurrence in the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, sent to the chair two amendments of his own, which he said comprised the substance of the bill introduced by him two years ago, "To re-establish the constitutional currency of the country." His first amendment provides that, after a day to be specified, all the public dues should be paid in gold and silver only, and in Treasury notes and land scrip, as might by law be authorized; and the second provides that after the resumption of specie payments by the banks, the Treasury should begin with specie payments.

These amendments, together with Mr. Calhoun's, were ordered to be printed.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King of Ala., King of Geo., Knight, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Smith of Indiana, Stricker, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—42.

Nays.—Messrs. Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Preston, Southard, Spence—5.

The bill to extend the time for the payment of duty bonds was amended, by extending the time to nine months, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to adjust the remaining claims on the deposit banks, was also amended and ordered to be engrossed. The payments to be made by instalments, in four, six and nine months.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, most of which were anti-Texas, Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on finance, reported without amendment, the Senate bill for adjusting the claims of the U. States upon the late deposit banks; also a bill for the deposit of merchandise in the public stores; also a bill to revoke the charters of the District Banks, in certain cases; also, upon leave, a bill appropriating 300,000 dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida—all which were twice read and committed.

After the adoption of various resolutions calling for information, Mr. Garland offered a project as a substitute for that reported from the committee of finance, which was ordered to be printed for the information of the house.

[This bill proposes the reception, in payment of public dues, of the notes of specie paying banks, and the employment of such banks as depositories of the government, under certain restrictions.]

The House took up the Senate bill for the postponement of the 4th instalment directed by the 13th section of the deposit act to be made with the States. Mr. Dawson of Ga., moved its postponement for the present, until further information could be procured.

Mr. Cambreleng earnestly opposed the postponement, and went into a statement of the condition of the treasury, as

it would be on the first of October, to show that the whole amount of available and unavailable funds in the treasury, at that time, will be less than two millions. Under these circumstances, the government could not make a deposit of nine millions with the states.

Tuesday, September 19.

In Senate.—Mr. Rives, pursuant to notice, rose to ask leave to introduce a bill to designate the funds receivable in payment of the revenues of the government, and addressed the Senate for more than two hours. The bill is similar in its provisions to one offered by him at the last session of Congress, and authorizes the reception by government of the bills of specie-paying banks of a denomination not less than twenty dollars. Leave being given, Mr. Rives introduced his bill, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the power of annexing the people of any independent foreign state to this Union is a power not delegated by the Constitution of the United States to their Congress, or to any department of their government, but reserved to the People.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

Mr. Wise offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures, which have attended the prosecution of the war against the Indians in Florida; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess; and that it make report to the next session of Congress.

Mr. CAMBRELENG inquired why it was proposed that the committee should sit during the recess?

Mr. WISE said, in reply, that the reason must be obvious. The committee could not even commence its labors before then; and there was little use in raising the committee, if its labors were to be confined to the adjournment of the present session of Congress. It was most extraordinary that two Major Generals employed in this war had been successively arraigned and tried by Courts Martial, while the only successful commander, Gen. Clinch, when called as a witness in the trial, should have testified that no commanding general or subordinate officer was blameworthy for the failure of the campaigns, but that the blame lay at the door of the War Department. In reply, the world had seen a labored defence from the late Secretary of War, Gen. Cass; it saw the war still raging; and it was but yesterday that, in the midst of the general distresses of the country, with a bankrupt Treasury, (bankrupt with a surplus of means!) the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had called for more than a million and a half of dollars to prosecute this ill-starred contest. Sitting in that House, as a representative of the people, while he never would hesitate in voting any necessary appropriation which was asked for, and would not stop to inquire how former appropriations had been expended, or how the sum asked for was to be applied, he felt in his duty, particularly at such a time as this, to inquire how the millions already given, and given on the mere request of the chairman of a committee, without even a statement of the Department to back it, without an estimate, and without a report, had been spent, or rather wasted.

It was now universally admitted, he believed, that in this branch of the public concerns there had been mal-administration: that great errors had been committed. Was it not worth inquiry, how the public money, so lavishly and hastily appropriated, had been expended? and was it not time that some steps should be taken to put an end to a war so disgraceful to the country? The universal opinion now was, that the course of the major general now in command was quite as objectionable as that of either of his predecessors. One of these had been publicly tried, and though the court marshal who sat upon his conduct had honorably acquitted him, its verdict had been by the order of the late executive expunged. Shall we submit any longer to such a state of things? He said he had proposed that the committee of inquiry should be appointed by ballot; for this was no

movement. The Administration was much interested in the inquiry as to the Opposition, and so was the country at large. At the divisions of party stood now nearly upon a balance, all would have an opportunity of fearlessly placing each individual upon the proposed committee, as they thought would best discharge the duty to be accomplished.

Mr. EVERETT said that it had been his intention, when the bill making appropriations for the Florida war should come up for discussion, to offer some remarks on the general subject of that war, and the manner in which it had been conducted. At present he should regret extremely that any remarks should be indulged in, which went injuriously to affect the reputation of the late Secretary of War. Mr. E. had grounds to know in what manner that officer had acted in the discharge of his public duty, and he was satisfied that, whatever might have been the disasters of this war, no part of the responsibility rested justly on him. This had been his conviction then; it was his conviction now. Where the blame did rest, he should not say. It was true General Clinch had made use of strong expressions in his testimony before the Court Martial; but he was persuaded they arose from a misapprehension of the real facts of the case. That brave man had not been fully aware of the position in which General Cass stood.

Mr. GLASCOCK duly appreciated the principles which actuated the gentleman from Virginia in bringing forward this resolution, but he differed from him as to the mode in which the proposed committee should be appointed. That the war against the Florida Indians had been a most unfortunate one, the whole country knew; and as there existed a great diversity of opinion as to the causes of the unhappy failures which had occurred, it was but fair and right that a committee of investigation should be instituted, that the country might be placed in possession of all the difficulties which had existed, and all the disasters which had taken place, together with the true causes which led to them. But he thought it would be best to suffer the committee to be appointed by the Chair, as had been usual on other occasions.

Mr. CUSHING tendered his acknowledgments to his friend from Virginia, for bringing forward this resolution. If there was any thing in the whole course of the Administration, which demanded investigation—any thing to which the people looked, as to a rotten point, a blot, a shame on the national reputation, it was the conduct of that Florida war. He trusted the gentleman would press this measure to an issue, and would not cease until the whole management of that contest should be fully unfolded. Year after year, army after army had been marched into the morasses of that peninsula; and general after general had been dismissed, he would not say in disgrace, but to the tender mercies of a court-martial; the blood of our people had been wasted, had been squandered, in those swamps and sands; and all for what? To force a few Indians from a desert tract of country utterly useless to any but themselves, and in violation of all that was dear to them, and to the perpetual disgrace of our arms, and of the national character. More—we had enlisted the Indians themselves to destroy each other; we had done that which, in the era of our national revolution, had been branded by the indignant voice of Chatham as the disgrace of the British arms. As if the poor wretches did not perish fast enough by the usual progress of our oppressive encroachments, we had enlisted them as merciless allies in the destruction and extermination of other tribes. On whose head the blame was to fall he would not say; it might be, as had been hinted by the gentleman from Virginia, on that of the late Secretary Cass.

[Here Mr. WISE interposed, and asked to explain. He had been mistaken by both gentlemen; he had cast no imputation on any individual; what he had said was, that the blame lay at the door of the War Department. It was there that the "magna pars fui" applied. He wished, while up, to say to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Everett) that he apprehended he was privy to causes of the disasters in Florida which had not been stated to this House, though much of what he knew had been obtained from that gentleman himself. The late Secretary of War would not be found to have been the author of the mischiefs which had occurred; but he believed it would appear that that officer had permitted himself to be overruled; that he had suffered himself to be used as an instrument in the hand of others, against his own better judgment; that he had, in a word, ceased to act as an independent officer of this Government ought to act; he had not stood up manfully to resist a course his judgment and conscience condemned.—How the examination would turn out, however, he did not profess certainly to know.]

Mr. CUSHING resumed. The gentleman had brought him to the point at which he had been about to arrive. He did not believe the blame would fall exclusively, at all events, on the head of Gen. Cass. He had read the testimony of Gen. Clinch, a brave and gallant officer, surely, if there was one on the earth, and he would ask the gentleman from Virginia and the House whether, for the disasters which had occurred in the campaign of the war against the Semi-

noles, (and from which all the subsequent misfortunes had proceeded,) the responsibility did not rest on the head of Andrew Jackson? The truth needed to be spoken out. On a comparison of the statements of both Cass and Clinch, he was constrained to say that there rested the responsibility. That was the point to be proved; and it behooved this House, as the popular branch of the Government, to probe that matter to the very bottom, that history might tell the story in the colors of truth.

Mr. GARLAND, of Louisiana, hoped the resolution would be adopted; and that the investigation would be so conducted as to bring out all the facts to open day; in so doing, they would do no more than was required of them by their country. He had not formed an opinion on whom the responsibility would be found to rest. He had now, however, risen chiefly for the purpose of stating one or two facts which he had heard personally while travelling in Florida; and he stated them to show the propriety of an investigation. He had had it explicitly stated to him that in one case forty cords of wood had cost the United States SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Another fact had been openly stated as a matter well known; that for a single trip of a certain steamer up the river Appalachicola, her owner had received a sum sufficient to pay the whole cost of the boat. The individual who had made this statement to him was now in this city, or had been a day or two ago. From what he had heard, he was satisfied that the public money had, in many cases, been worse than thrown away. It was certainly due to the country that there should be an investigation into the matter.

Mr. BOND said, that he also had heard some facts which went to show the same thing. He was informed that in a certain instance \$20,000 had been drawn by a private individual professing to be a captain of volunteers, who had presented all the papers necessary to make out that fact in due form, when in fact he had but four or five men. [Mr. Bond was imperfectly heard—we give the case as we understood his statement.]

Mr. B. referred to a case during the last session, where \$80,000 had been appropriated on the mere request of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with a promise that inquiry should afterwards be made into its application; and soon after a bill was introduced granting a million to the same object. This had been during the pendency of the Deposit bill. In fact, whenever that bill was pressed, some large appropriation for the Florida war had always been asked for as a counteracting argument. Now a million and a half more were asked for, just when a bill to postpone the last deposit with the States had been passed in the Senate. He did not make any imputation on the Chairman of the Committee, but the course of things would certainly admit an inference that this Florida war was kept in reserve to be brought forward at time of need to operate on other measures.

Mr. CAMBRELENG repelled with some warmth what he considered as an imputation on him. Had the returns from the Department come in this morning, as had been expected, the gentleman would see from them that money had not been asked for to carry on this war until the Treasury was literally exhausted.

Mr. WISE said he would modify his resolution in consequence of what had fallen from the gentleman from Massachusetts, so as to include as the objects of investigation not only the failures in the Florida war, but the causes of the war itself. Mr. W. added that he had been informed by a gentleman who had been in the employ of Government in Florida, that the celebrated chief *Opotheleahola*, a well known friend to the white man, and a chief of great influence among the Creeks, had been employed by Gen. Jesup as an ally of the U. S., and to aid in the suppression of the Creek war, on the express condition that if he succeeded he should be permitted to reside on his land, until he could settle the title and remove conveniently. Yet, the moment through his exertions the Creek war had been brought to an end, this very *Opotheleahola* saw himself surrounded by the bayonets of Gen. Jesup, and ordered off the soil. The indignant chief had produced the written agreement of the American General, and, pointing to the signature, had demanded of the officer who was removing him, "is not that signature genuine?" Thus was one of our own allies, in direct violation of the pledged faith of our commanding General, and of the nation, driven from his land. He wished all these things fully looked into.

Mr. UNDERWOOD inquired whether this supposition of Gen. Jesup had ever received the sanction of his superior, or had ever been submitted for such sanction?

Mr. WISE said he was unable to tell. He made the statement as it had been represented to him.

The further debate was here cut off by the expiration of the hour allotted to the consideration of resolutions, and the House passed to the orders of the day.

The House then, in committee of the whole, took up the Senate bill to postpone the fourth instalment of the deposit with the Indians. Mr. Bell opposed the bill in a speech which occupied two hours. He

was followed by Mr. Pickens and Mr. McKay in support of the bill. On motion of Mr. Titus of New York, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, September 30.

In Senate.—Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, reported a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the great conflagration of 1835 in the city of N. York, which received its first reading, and was ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

[This bill provides for allowing a remission of all duties, already paid or remaining due, on goods and merchandise consumed by the fire; and appoints commissioners to ascertain the amount, and the names and residences of the sufferers.]

The bill imposing additional duties on public officers, as depositaries for receiving the public money, was then taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. CALHOUN rose, and moved the amendment of which he had given notice on Monday he should offer to the bill, which having been stated to the Senate, it was at the instance of Mr. Wright, with the consent of Mr. Calhoun, modified to read as follows, (the passages enclosed in [] being those added by Mr. W.)

Sec. . . And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three-fourths of the amount due to the Government for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, may be received in the notes of specie-paying banks; and that, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, one-half may be so received; and from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty, one fourth; and from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-one, all sums due for duties, sales of public lands, or other debts to the Government, [and all payments to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.] or in such notes, bills, or paper, issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed to be received by law; [and from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-one, all officers or agents engaged in making disbursements for the United States or General Post Office Department, shall make all their payments in gold and silver only, or in such notes or paper as shall be authorized by law; and any revenue or disbursing officer, neglecting so to do, shall be dismissed from his office, and forfeit all compensation which shall then be due.]

Mr. Niles then rose, and spoke between two and three hours in favour of the amendment. When he concluded,

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a large number of petitions and memorials were presented from various persons and places in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, against the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported the bill from the Senate authorizing the postponement of the payment of duty bonds; and also the bill from the Senate for adjusting the claims yet standing against the deposit banks. To each of these bills the committee had attached an amendment; they were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The resolution, introduced yesterday by Mr. Wise, coming up in order for consideration:

Mr. HOLSEY, of Georgia, replied to the charges alleged against the Government, in relation to the failures of the campaigns in Florida, by several gentlemen. Among the rest, he vindicated Government against the allegation of Mr. Wise, in relation to the treatment pursued towards one of the Indian chiefs, who had fought as an ally of our Government in Florida.

His observations were, however, principally repudiated to what fell yesterday from Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, on this subject. He contended that the campaigns in Florida had not been disgraceful, as stated by that gentleman. They had been disastrous, but honorable and by no means discreditable to our arms. He demanded if the battle in which Dade fell was disgraceful; and alleged that if there were any disgrace in connection with the matter, it lay at the door of this House, in refusing proper aid in carrying on those wars at the proper juncture. As well, said Mr. H., may we call the action at Thermopylae disgraceful, as the campaigns in Florida, which had covered the army there with imperishable glory. The sands of Egypt covered some of the best of Napoleon's soldiery, and the flower of the French legions; but, therefore, shall it be said that at Jena, at Lodi, and at Ausertitz, the army of Napoleon suffered disgrace? No, sir! said Mr. H., all things taken into such consideration as they deserved, and the wonder is how

those campaigns were ever prosecuted to so successful a termination as that which they have already attained. Mr. H. described East Florida as the St. Domingo of America; impregnable from its situation, and the facilities of concealment and escape.

He justified all the generals in the Florida campaigns against the intimations thrown out adverse to them by different gentlemen on that floor, and asked the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cushing) if he supposed that the American arms could be always successful against an enemy, which could never be seen? The flash of the musket could indeed be discerned, and the fatal shot felt, but the eye that directed the aim never. Ocoila's boast of the superiority of Indian cunning over the numbers of the white man's army was no idle vaunt. The campaigns in Florida ceased, from the necessity of the case, in June, when the red man is ready to come out from his lurking places, and plant and grow and reap his crops, before another campaign can commence. Sir, (said Mr. H.) this is the grand secret of the difficulty and trouble experienced by our armies, in these wars: it is the very principle of Indian warfare to oppose a handful against a host.

He said further, that the gentleman (Mr. Cushing) had indulged, at great length, and with much feeling, in sympathy with the Indians of the Southern frontier, and had contended that the pledged faith of the Government had been broken with that unhappy race. He demanded how, and in what manner, this had been done, and asserted the contrary position, that it was the Indian who had acted the part of traitor to pledged faith. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Everett) had also made similar charges, and in an especial manner had alluded to the alleged abuse of the wives and children of allied Indians by our army.

Mr. EVERETT said he had made no such allusion. He had only risen to vindicate an individual officer of the Government against imputations that had been thrown out in relation to the part he had taken in the direction of these campaigns.

Mr. HOLSEY proceeded to justify the Government throughout, in all its measures regarding the Florida war, and answered Mr. Cushing's allusions to the employment of Indians in the ranks of our army, against Indians, and to the parallel drawn from this circumstance with the conduct of the British Government towards the colonies in the Revolutionary war; by pointing out the difference which exists between employing savages to fight savages, and employing savages to fight white men. He reviewed, at some length, the incidents in the Florida campaigns, and argued from them in vindication of the measures of Government in this regard.

Mr. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, had intended to move an amendment to the pending resolution. But, in addition to the discharge of that intention, he would ask the leave of the House to make a short reply to some of the observations of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Holsey.) He had no complaint to make of the manner or the matter of that gentleman's remarks. He observed that his was a peculiar position in relation to the question involved in this debate. At home, he found himself condemned, publicly and privately, because he had ever refused to come into the arena as the champion of the red man against the Government of the United States, while here he was condemned for undue sympathy with the Indians. It was not with the Indians as Indians that he sympathized; but with them as victims of the policy of our Government; a people suffering because of us; to whom he wished to see but common justice rendered. It was not with the red man but with the principles of right and wrong that he sympathized.

He had said, as the gentleman had alleged, that the Florida war is disgraceful to our arms—and so it is—a black, damning blot on the country. But this he had not to impute, and meant not to impute, to the officers or soldiers engaged in those campaigns. As much as the gentleman from Georgia could do, did he deplore the disastrous effects of that pestiferous soil on which the war was carried on, upon the ranks of that brave army. It was not the constituents of that gentleman, nor of any gentleman on that floor from that frontier, whom he considered disgraced by the failures of the Florida war, but the nation as a nation, the people of the United States; the Government of the United States, the nation, he repeated, had been deeply disgraced. There had been thousands and tens of thousands marched against a handful of enemies, and to no purpose! They remain triumphant to this day, on their native soil, despite of all our resources. Our armies have been beaten back by this firm band of savages, like the waves which roll back from the rock which breathes their fury. Is this to our honor, or to our disgrace, he would ask, to be beaten by a handful of runaway Creeks and Seminoles? He avowed himself to be perfectly conscious of the difficulties described by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Holsey.)

As to the sympathy with the hostile Indians, which Mr. H. had attributed to him (Mr. Cushing) on account of the enlistment of friendly savages in our armies, and between which enlistment and that of allies, similarly situated, by other Governments, Mr. C. contended that there

was a great difference between the case. In the one case it was the enlistment of civilized allies against civilized enemies, not of savages, with their horrible mode of warfare—a warfare with which he could not conceive that the citizens of a civilized country can have any sympathy; a warfare that uses the merciless tomahawk, the bloody scalping-knife, the torch and the firebrand. Sir, (said Mr. Cushing,) the people of my own home understand the horrors and atrocities of these wars. Their history is full of terrible experience of them. Their soil is blotted thick with the black-houses which were the scenes of contest with the same fearful foe.

He contended that it was a palpable violation of treaties thus to set the different tribes of Indians against each other, on our soil; and that it was unworthy of an American Congress to sanction such a policy. Though the subject was prolific of reflection and remark, he would not trespass longer on the patience of the House; and would close with remarking that he was rejoiced to observe that it was the obvious opinion of the whole House that such investigation as was proposed by the resolution under discussion was deemed proper. He then proposed to the mover (Mr. Wise) to abstract from the resolution the only feature which could excite a difference of opinion in the House, and to consent to a motion he was about to make, to strike out that provision of the resolution in relation to the election of the proposed committee by ballot.

Mr. WISE hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not offer that proposition. He explained, by a reference to the 7th rule of the House, that it was not disrespectful to the Speaker to propose such a change in the mode of elections. That rule expressly reserves to the House the power of choosing its own committees. And there was yet another reason why he wished that node altered in the present case. He did not wish to be at the head of another investigating committee. He had had enough of it.

But, (continued Mr. Wise,) to be bold and candid, he preferred the ballot, in the case proposed, because, as he himself must be aware, that though the Speaker's disposition may be ever so disinterested and impartial, if acting by himself, still he was required, in constituting such committees, to make "a stock'd pack." He could not help it, it must and would be done. Let me tell this House (continued Mr. W.) what a stocked committee could do, and will do whenever the case requires. Last year he had been on an investigating committee to inquire into the alleged abuses of the Executive Departments of this Government; they sat, and reported when they had finished. And the majority of that committee well know (as has been frequently acknowledged since) that the report they made was not written by either of the members of that committee. He challenged any man on that committee to tell who penned that report. It was written by a scoundrel editor of a dirty print at the North, brought to this city by one of the Representatives from Rhode Island (himself one of the committee) who feigned sickness, and staid in his room at home, receiving the notes of each day's proceedings, which were brought to him by Abijah Mann, of New York, and Dutee J. Pearce, of Rhode Island, the latter of whom, he desired to thank God! was no longer here, and deserved to be no longer in the country. And yet on the stump, and in the organ of the Administration here, and all its echoes, that report has been ever since displayed before the public as an offset to that of the minority of that committee; a report so full of glaring falsehoods that the committee which yet adopted it were obliged to expunge them by vote! And now, was it too much to ask, do we want any more such reports?

The hour for the consideration of morning business having elapsed, the house, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Deposit Postponement Bill. Mr. Cambreleng replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Bell, on yesterday. Mr. Underwood followed at length in opposition to the bill. Mr. Pickens moved to amend the bill so as to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment to the 1st of January 1839, instead of indefinitely. The House was farther addressed by Mr. Duncan of Ohio, and Mr. Garland of Virginia, in favor of the bill; and by Mr. Biddle in opposition to it. On motion of Mr. Loomis of Ohio, the House then adjourned.

Thursday, September 21.

In Senate.—Mr. Wright, from the committee on finance, to whom were referred memorials from the Chambers of commerce of New Orleans and of St. Louis, and from various other quarters, praying the establishment of a National Bank, reported that the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted.

Mr. Wright, from the same committee, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the support of Indian hostilities for 1837. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and

custody of the public revenues, together with the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, addressed the Senate about an hour and a half in opposition both to the project of Mr. Calhoun and that of Mr. Benton, and in discussing the various questions connected with the subject under consideration—declaring it as his opinion, and arguing from facts and documents to show that the present derangement of the fiscal affairs of the government, and the pecuniary distresses of the country, had been caused by the series of Executive experiments on the currency, crowned and consummated by the Treasury Specie Circular. He expressed himself also opposed to the project of Mr. Rives, though willing to take it in preference to the others, if driven to a choice of evils, and unable to obtain any better measures of relief for the country.

Mr. STRANGE, of North Carolina, followed in a speech of near three hours, in favor of the bill. When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, as on former days, a large number of memorials were submitted, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Mr. Thomas, chairman of the judiciary committee, stated that he had been instructed by the committee to state to the House that the committee had adopted a resolution that it is inexpedient to report a Bankrupt Law at this special session of Congress.

Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of the Florida war again came up for consideration, and the debate continued until the expiration of the hour; when the orders of the day having been called for, the House, in committee of the whole, again took up the Deposit Postponement Bill.

Mr. Loomis of Ohio, addressed the House at length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Jones of Virginia, in its favor. Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire, Mr. Foster of New York, and Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts, also addressed the House at length; and then, on motion of Mr. Mercer, the committee rose and reported progress.

Friday, September 22. The Senate, after the presentation of petitions, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue.

Mr. TALLMADGE addressed the Senate about two hours in opposition to Mr. Calhoun's sub-Treasury hard money scheme, and in defence of banks, of the value of credit and confidence, and in support of the plan embraced by Mr. Rives's bill. The following sketch comprises the principal points of his argument:

He began by observing that this measure appeared to him, as he looked at it, to be fraught with incalculable evils to the whole community. It was not a new scheme; it had been brought forward in the House by a member of the Opposition; it was then denounced by the friends of the Administration as being disorganizing and revolutionary, and, on being put to the vote, this very measure now proposed was able then to command 33 votes only. What had occurred since then to make the measure different? It was still the same measure, though taken up now by those who vehemently denounced it then.

Mr. T. proceeded to say that, when the United States Bank was put down, and the State banks adopted as depositories of the public money, those who had conscientiously opposed the former bank did not contemplate a general warfare so soon to be assumed against all the banking institutions of the country.

After strongly deprecating such a complete warfare against the whole credit system of the country, Mr. T. proceeded to argue, that if the former bank had deserved the measures taken against it, the whole body of State banks had not merited the war being now declared against them. Mr. T. contended that the State bank deposit system had not failed, and in proof and evidence hereof he confidently referred to the positive declarations of the late President, General Jackson, to the assurances of the present incumbent, and to the reports and reiterated declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury. To those evidences of the utility and benefits of employing banks in connection with the fiscal affairs of the Government, Mr. T. could boldly refer, and he considered them as good authority on the question.

manner in which the Secretary had carried the deposit law into execution, in making transfers of specie between distant places in such a manner as to create a disturbance in business affairs, and lead to a crippling of the banks. All these circumstances, Mr. T. contended, had produced the destruction of confidence; this destruction of confidence flowed from the acts of Government itself; and was not the fault of the banks, nor errors belonging to the banking system.

Mr. T. proceeded, at great length, to examine the question of the expediency and policy of adopting the sub-Treasury system. In the course of his remarks, he observed, in substance, as follows:

1st. The system, if carried into effect, will be the cause of total ruin and perdition to the country.

2d. It is physically impossible to be carried into execution in New York.

3d. It will produce a complete, universal, and far-spread stagnation of business.

4th. It will cause the working men to be thrown out of employment all over the country, making the manufactories and every branch of business to come to a stand-still for want of money to carry them on.

5th. It will render the resumption of specie payments impossible.

6th. It will render money ruinously scarce.

7th. It will cause property of all kinds to fall to a ruinous degree of depreciation.

8th. It will throw gold and silver into the hands of officeholders, giving them 10 or 12 per cent. more than Congress has allowed them for their salary, while it will leave to the People a depreciated currency.

9th. The public funds have been always safe in former depositories; they cannot be safer in the hands of individual officers, spread over the country.

10th. The banking institutions of the country will be obliged to wind up their concerns.

11th. It is an anti-republican scheme, dangerous to liberty; it is an alliance, not a divorce—a marriage within the unlawful degrees of powers which are too near in kin, and ought not to be married.

When Mr. T. concluded,

Mr. STRANGE, Mr. CALHOUN, and Mr. RIVES each made some further remarks on incidental points, and in explanation. After which,

Mr. BENTON took the floor, and spoke until 4 o'clock, in support of the bill, &c. When he had concluded,

On motion of Mr. KING, of Georgia, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, as usual, a large number of memorials were presented, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Mr. Wise's resolution was then taken up, and the debate continued until the expiration of the hour: when the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Deposit Postponement Bill.

Messrs. C. Shepard, of N. Carolina, and Sibley, of New York, successively addressed the committee against the bill.

The committee was further addressed at length by Messrs. Cushman, of New Hampshire, Holsey, Fairfield, and Parker, in its favor.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, having next obtained the floor, moved for the rising of the committee; when

Mr. Cambreleng urged the necessity of proceeding; he stated that in consequence of the passage of this bill by the Senate, important changes had taken place in the financial attitude of the Government, and that should not the bill be passed by the House in one week, the Treasury must stop.

The committee however, rose; and Mr. Foster moved that the House adjourn.

On this question Mr. Cambreleng demanded the yeas and nays; which, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 90, Nays 85. So the House adjourned.

American Statuary Marble.—We have authority for stating that Mr. Featherstonhaugh, U. S. Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of white statuary marble, in the Cherokee country. He has followed an obscure ridge in the mountains six miles, hitherto only seen in the United States in thin beds, not exceeding a few inches. He reports one of these deposits as equal to that of Massa-Carrara, in Italy, with which he is familiar. Marble of this kind has been hitherto brought, at a great expense, from Italy. We trust this additional development of our mineral resources will be highly advantageous to the fine arts, in the hands of our men of genius. Greece and Italy owe much of their celebrity in sculpture to the abundance of statuary marble in those countries. We imagine that if Phidias and Praxiteles had been obliged to import their material from foreign countries, posterity would never have possessed the noblest examples of art, which their genius has bequeathed to mankind.

National Intelligencer.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, September 22.

Meteor.—On Sunday afternoon last, at about 2 o'clock, a violent meteoric explosion was heard at this place. The sky was perfectly clear during the whole day, and the atmosphere exhibited the serenity of one of the most pleasant days of autumn. Directly after the explosion, a small cloud, having every appearance of smoke, was seen directly over the town, which however soon disappeared. The noise of the explosion resembled a heavy loaded carriage passing rapidly over a rough pavement, and continued one or two seconds. The explosion was heard at a great distance in all directions. At Union Meeting-house, about 22 miles W. N. W. from here, the congregation was greatly alarmed, and the noise of the explosion has been described to us by a person who was present, exactly as it was heard here. At Round Hill, 17 or 18 miles East of this place, it has been described as resembling a clap of thunder, when the lightning had struck at about a quarter of a mile distant. It was heard equally distinct, and probably as loud, 18 miles S. W. from here. How much farther the explosion was heard we have not yet learned, but the distance must have been very great, as at all the places mentioned the sound seems to have been nearly equal.

We neglected to state in our last, that the election for Governor in the state of Maine had resulted in the complete triumph of the Whigs. This state has hitherto been one of the strong-holds of Jackson-Van Burenism, and such a result was totally unexpected by both parties. A salute of five hundred guns was fired in New York in honor of the victory.

The yellow fever appears to be prevailing to a frightful extent in the city of New Orleans. On the 15th of September, a correspondent of the New York Express says that "70 or 80 deaths are reported per day in the papers, but the opinion generally is that there are 100 per day." The continual arrival of strangers adds to the calamity.

Flour was arriving here in large quantities, and was dull at seven dollars.

George W. Coburn, charged with the murder of A. J. Keys, and for whose apprehension a reward of 200 dollars was offered by the Governor, has been taken, tried at Martin Superior Court, and convicted of manslaughter. He was sentenced to be branded, and imprisoned six months.

When, after the appearance of the President's Proclamation convening Congress, the question was asked of us, as it frequently was, "what will Congress do when they meet?" we always answered, to the disappointment of nearly all inquires, "Nothing for the relief of the country, whatever temporary expedients may be found necessary to carry on the Government." We foresaw that the ruling powers would not have suffered enough; that they would not be sufficiently convinced of their own errors, by the time of the assembling of Congress, either to renounce or repair them. The language of the President's Message to Congress justified our apprehensions. But, if that had been less explicit, a little observation of the movements in Congress leaves no doubt that the time has not yet come for our rulers doing any thing but what is absolutely necessary, for their own sake, to keep the machine of Government from falling to pieces.

We have arrived at the close of the third week of the Extra-Session, and except the sanction given by one House to a temporary issue of paper money by the Treasury, nothing has been done, of the grave and weighty matters, for the consideration of which, we were informed, by the President's Message, this Extra-Session was necessary! And even this Treasury note bill lies fast asleep in the House of Representatives. A serious but ineffectual effort was made, indeed, by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, yesterday afternoon, to rouse that body to action; for he informed the House, that if something was not done within a week, the Treasury must stop! The House adjourned, notwithstanding this urgent appeal.

Nat. Intell.
The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of the 21st of September, says: "The signs of business returning are favorable, more and more so every day. British Government bills now are offered at 18 per cent. pre-

mium, a fall of 3 or 4 per cent. The Canadians do this business for us. Bank of England notes are also flowing in here, and are used as remittances. Specie has fallen to 6 or 7 per cent. premium. Treasury drafts are dull at any premium at all. All stocks are rising. U. S. Bank is firm at 118 1/2. Pearl street looks lively once more."

The New York correspondent attributes this change to the late decisive manifestation of public public in Maine.

The same correspondent, on the 23d, gives the following "rumor of war:"

"Your attention will be called to the signs of war on the boundary of Maine. Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, is moving up troops from St. John's and Fredericton, upon the Madawaska disputed territory. The American troops at Houlton, on the frontier, are also in motion, and the forces may meet. It is a shame and a disgrace that Mr. Greeley should be imprisoned, and be permitted to be imprisoned, for doing that in the disputed territory, which the British do with impunity every day in the year. If Congress does not take up this subject, it assents to the disgrace and shame."

We understand that Dillon Jordan, jr. esq., of this town, has been appointed, by the Secretary of War, Commissioner to assess damages sustained from spoliation by the Creek and Seminole Indians.

The materials belonging to the office of the Observer, an Abolition paper published at Alton, Missouri, were completely destroyed by a party of citizens on the night of the 21st of August.

It is stated in the New York Times, on the authority of persons well acquainted with the subject, that no less than fifty thousand persons, male and female, are out of employment, comprising mechanics of every description. The prospect of suffering during the coming winter which is here held out, is truly frightful, and the subject of its alleviation is already engaging public attention.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 13th inst. gives an account of the capture of two Indian Chiefs, Philip and Uchee Billy. The former was captured near the head of the Tomako, at Dunlawton, with several women and children, without bloodshed. The account continues: "The Indian with Philip, known as Tomoka John, offered to escort the party to the Uchee camp, about ten miles off. They took him at his word, and after a most fatiguing and circuitous march, came upon their fires early in the evening. Halted about a mile from them until after midnight, when they carefully advanced and completely surrounded them. From the barking of their dogs, however, and the fact that their fires were extinguished, the Indians must have suspected that all was not right. At the dawn of day on Sunday, a charge was made by the whole force in two divisions, commanded by Lieuts. Peyton and McNeill. The Indians were on the alert and gave one discharge of their rifles, by which Lt. McNeill was unfortunately mortally wounded. Some little firing took place, by which two Indians were killed and two or three wounded. The whole party, consisting of Uchee Billy, his brother Jack, three warriors and a number of women and children were taken, one only made his escape during the night; but without time or opportunity to give the alarm."

The whole number captured, amounting to 35, were carried into St. Augustine on the 12th; Lt. McNeill lingered till the 11th, when he expired; he was a promising young officer. The St. Augustine editor thinks this capture of more importance than all the military appointments of the last two years.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Sept. 4, 1837.
Capt. R. D. C. Collins, United States Army, and Principal Disbursing Agent, Indian Department, for the Southwestern Territory, arrived here on Tuesday last. Capt. Collins, during his tour, visited the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles and Choctaws. He represents these tribes as prosperous, and so far as he could learn, all the Indians on our Western frontier as friendly and well disposed towards the whites.

We learn that Col. Whistler and Capt. Stuart, U. S. A. together with Dr. DeCamp, have been appointed Commissioners to choose a site for a Fort on the Western frontier, with instructions to locate it between the Webber's Falls and the Arkansas line. It will probably be located above Fort Coffee.

Obituary.

Died, in this town, on Friday, the 22d instant, WILLIAM PERMAN BROWN, infant son of Mr. William P. Brown.

Died, at his residence, near Memphis, Tenn. on the 18th ult. Col. JOSEPH GRAM, a son of the late Gen. Joseph Gram of Lincoln, N. C. aged about forty years, leaving an afflicted family, and a large number of relatives and friends, by whom his loss will be deeply regretted. He was one of the early settlers in the

lower part of the Western District. He received many testimonials of the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

Died, in Granville county, on Thursday the 10th instant, Mrs. MARTHA MINOR, wife of Mr. Randal Minor, in the 53d year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
29 Friday,	6 7 53	6 56	First 7 1 50 morn
30 Saturday,	6 8 52	6 56	Full 13 5 57 morn
1 Sunday,	6 9 51	6 56	Last 21 4 38 morn
2 Monday,	6 10 50	6 56	New 29 6 15 morn
3 Tuesday,	6 12 48	6 56	
4 Wednesday,	6 13 47	6 56	
5 Thursday,	6 14 46	6 56	

Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, A should be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun-down on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
September 28. 59

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods and Groceries,

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax; for the latter he will give cash, should he not have goods to suit. He hopes that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a call.

B. CHEEK.
September 28. 59

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1837.

Anderson Hughes's Heirs at Law, Exors, Petition to Sell Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1837, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 30 day of November next, at the late residence of the deceased, on a credit of six and twelve months, the Land mentioned in the petition, viz:

One Tract containing about 150 acres, lying in Caswell county.

One Tract containing about 600 acres in Orange county.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB, c. & n.
September 28. 59 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Charles Dewey, &c. Judgment.

Richard Blackwood, Adm'r

IN pursuance to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.
Price of Adv. \$5. 00. 59 6w

Cotton Yarn.

DANFORTH & McCUISTIN, Cotton Manufacturers, at the High Falls of Haw River, Orange county, have reduced their wholesale prices for Cotton Yarn to the following rates, viz:

No.	4 and 5,	20 cents per lb.
6 and 7,	22	
8, 9, & 10,	25	
11, & 12,	27	
13,	28	
14,	29	
15,	30	

The Fayetteville prices given for Picked Cotton.

South Carolina Money taken at par.

DANFORTH & McCUISTIN.
High Falls, Haw River, }
September 22. 59—3w

LOOK AT THIS!!

N. C. State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,

Class No. 17, for 1837,

To be drawn at LEXINGTON, Davidson co., on Thursday, 5th of October.

75 No. Lottery—14 Drawn Bailots.

SCHEME	
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.	
1 Prize of 3,000 do.	
1 Prize of 2,000 do.	
6 Prizes of 1,000 do.	
10 Prizes of 400 do.	
&c. &c. &c.	

Whole Tickets,	84 00
Halves,	2 00
Quarters,	1 00

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.
September 21. 59

From the Church of England Magazine.

MEMENTO MORI.

Millions of feet entranced here,
Where are their parting spirits?
Each in a dark or glorious sphere
Its own reward inherits:
Where they are fled we soon shall fly,
And join them in eternity.

The crowds who earth's arena tread,
Each busy in his station,
Are few compared with all the dead,
Of every age and nation.

The world of life counts millions o'er,
That of the dead hath many more.

It is a solemn thought that we,
Life's little circle rounded,
Must launch upon that endless sea
Which shore hath never bounded;
A sea of happiness and love,
Or depths below and clouds above.

A holy Judge—a righteous doom—
A bar where none can dissemble—
A short quick passage to the tomb—
How should we stop and tremble!
Great God, as years pass swiftly by,
Write on each heart, Thou must die!

From the Christian Intelligencer.

The following illustration of the interesting passage, which heads the article below, was suggested to the author some few years since, by a venerable elder of the Dutch Church, now in heaven. He took from his library an ancient folio, (the name and author are forgotten,) and read with deepest interest, the tears starting from his eyes as he proceeded, something as follows—the thought only is remembered—

Mercy and truth have met together—righteousness and peace have kissed each other— Ps. lxxxv. 10

We will suppose the Divine attributes assembled before the throne of God in relation to the fall of man. Mercy, the darling attribute of the Deity, commences her plea before the Divine Majesty. I have visited, she says, yonder distant planet, the abode of millions of immortal beings, and the scene presented to my view was distressing almost beyond description. Man commences his career in sorrow, and ends it in despair. From his birth he is subject to the most severe bodily sufferings. To-day he may be in apparent health, but to-morrow he is racked with pain and unutterable agony. The air he breathes is filled with pestilential vapors, and the grave is constantly swallowing its thousands of unhappy victims. My heart bleeds at the recital—but the tale of woe is not half told. The very elements are all armed to destroy him, and in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, lurk the most baleful poisons, which at a hapless moment are instilled into his veins. His life is as transient as the morning dew; no sooner does he begin to live than he begins to die. He scarcely takes a survey of the beautiful earth on which he is placed, before his eyes are sealed in darkness, and his noble form consigned to corruption. But this is not all;—would it were. His mental distress is far more terrific—it is this which gives poignancy to his anguish—it is this which weighs him down under a load which is too heavy to bear; a fearfulness seizes him; and that too in moments of seeming joyfulness; and he goes, bending under it, to the grave.—He is the prey of remorse, which is often so keen as to rob him of the few short moments of repose, which are allowed him to sustain the brief hour of his earthly existence. And then comes despair, grim, haggard despair, to drink up his spirits; and he passes into eternity—but not to rest from his sufferings.

This, said Mercy, is but a brief picture of his state; and can I cease to weep over it?—Can I look upon this scene, and not pity; can I pity and not relieve? O that I might enter that world of misery.—I would bind up their wounds. I would relieve their sorrows; I would save their souls. And O, Eternal God, is not mercy thy darling attribute? Hast thou not proclaimed thyself, "The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious?" Spare, O spare, those whom thou hast created; and permit me to go and proclaim deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound."

Mercy ceased; and Justice, sometimes named Righteousness, for his strict adherence to the principles of eternal rectitude, commented.

I know, said he, that the picture which Mercy has drawn is true, and that man is wretched—but is he not deservedly so? Mercy herself will not question this.—Was he not created upright, and placed in the most favorable circumstances for maintaining his integrity? A thousand sources of happiness were opened before him. His path was strewn with flowers, culled by the hand of his Almighty Maker. Good and evil—life and death—were set before him. Every thing was made to minister to his happiness, while he pursued the path of obedience. Every motive was presented to induce him to choose the good, and refuse the evil. There was nothing wanting in the cup of his felicity—it was filled up with every ingredient necessary to constitute a perfect portion. And did he not break

through all these kind and endearing considerations, and ungratefully and wickedly disobey his Maker? And have not his whole race drank at the same polluted fountain, and followed in the steps of their great progenitor, and broken a righteous and most holy law—a law formed on the principles of eternal rectitude; a law eminently calculated to promote the highest happiness of the universe; a law which cannot be repealed, and which cannot lower its sanctions, without destroying the Divine Government, and producing infinite mischief throughout the universe? "Die they, therefore, or Justice must. I must have sickness for their health; I must have death for their life. Without shedding of blood there is no remission."

Mercy, with a countenance beaming with pity and despair, again attempted to urge her plea; but Justice cast toward her a stern and unrelenting look, a fixed and unalterable expression of determination. Upon this, Truth arose and said, I have listened with deep emotion, to the tale of sorrow which Mercy has related, but I cannot yield to its influence at the expense of veracity and faithfulness.—Has not a threat of recompense gone forth from the eternal throne? Has not the Holy Governor of the universe said, "Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law to do them?" And has not man violated every precept of the law? Is it not written "The soul that sinneth it shall die;" and has not man sinned; and is he not justly doomed to death? Shall the word go forth, and shall it not be fulfilled to the letter? Shall the threatening be made, and not be accomplished? Shall not a God of truth be true to his declarations; or, shall he purpose and not make it good? If truth were expunged from the Divine councils, where would be the confidence of holy beings in their Supreme Ruler? I must, therefore, accord with Justice, and stand by his side, until every word of what our glorious Arbiter has threatened is fulfilled.

Truth having concluded, a solemn silence pervaded this august assembly, as if something momentous was about to take place. The host of Heaven were gathered around and gazing with intense interest upon the scene. At length the Son of God, the Prince of Peace, arose from his seat, at the right hand of the Father, and as he rose the four and twenty elders fell down upon their faces; and the angels of light unitedly seized their harps.—The Son of God began with an unflinching voice, expressive of the settled purpose of his soul. I have heard, said he, the affecting appeal of Mercy in behalf of man, and I know full well how to appreciate it, for I am not ignorant of the guilty and most unhappy race. With these hands man's admirable structure was reared, and from these lips he received his intellectual and immortal nature. In his innocence my delights were with him. I walked with him in the garden, and rejoiced in the work of my hands. But he fell, and his glory departed. Justice now seized him, and he was doomed to drag out a miserable existence and lie down in everlasting sorrow. Mercy wept over him, but Justice must be accomplished. I have listened with mingled emotions to what these divine advocates have said; and O, righteous Father, said he, I know thou wilt approve of the terms of peace and reconciliation I am now about to propose, for thou lovest me before the foundation of the world. And turning to Justice, he said "on me be this wrong;" in me let Truth receive fulfillment to the utmost, and let Mercy go—and proclaim deliverance to the captives."—O! it was an hour of intense and awful interest. The four and twenty elders bowed themselves in deeper self-abasement; and the angels of God let fall their harps. Cast thou, O my Son, said the eternal Father, endure the fierceness of the wrath of Almighty God? "Canst thou tread the wine press alone?" "O how shall I give thee up, my repentings are kindled together." The struggle was past. For go, said he. "And I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." "And God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "Mercy and truth now met together; righteousness and peace, kissed each other." And while Mercy descended to preach salvation in the name of Jesus, the angels around her sang glory to God in the highest—peace on earth, and good will to men.

W. R.

Medical Notice.

B. JONES takes this method of offering his professional services to his fellow citizens of Orange. He has located himself in the town of Hillsborough, and for the present, will generally be found at his shop, one door above the store of Latimer & Mebane.

September 8. 86-4w

CAMP MEETING.

A METODIST CAMP MEETING will commence at Cedar Grove meeting house, eight miles north of this place, on Monday the 25th of September, and continue for one week or longer. Accommodations will be provided for those from a distance.

Sept. 14. 86-

JOB-PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness accuracy and despatch.

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, (August Term,) as executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM STRAYHORN, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM DUSKIN, Ex'r.

September 19. 85-3w

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the plantation and late residence of William Strayhorn, deceased, on Wednesday the 25th day of October ensuing, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Stock of every kind,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Wagon, and Plantation Tools,
Crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c.
and various other articles too tedious to mention.

Also at the same time and place, will be rented the PLANTATION of said deceased, for the ensuing year; and the NEGROES of the said estate will be hired out for the ensuing year.

Terms of sale, renting, and hiring, will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM DUSKIN, Ex'r.

September 19. 85-3w

Printer's Notice.

At a season when the grasshoppers of our Agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a bountiful harvest, it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty crib of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period, a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justice of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them.

THE PRINTER.

September 15. 87-

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,
Printed Muslin, Gingham,
French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crochery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

Notice.

THE subscriber having, qualified at August Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the last will and testament of JOSHUA THOMPSON, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES THOMPSON, Ex'r.

September 14. 87-

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 17th day of October next, at the late dwelling house of Joshua Thompson, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs,
Crop of Corn, Wheat and Hay,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES THOMPSON, Ex'r.

September 14. 87-

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified at August term of Orange County Court, as Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL NELSON, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE NELSON, Ex'r.

September 12. 87-

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of Samuel Nelson, deceased, on Thursday the 12th of October next, on a credit of twelve months,

Four likely young Negroes,
viz. one Woman and three Children;
and at the same time and place, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, and Hogs;
Also, the crop of Corn, Fodder, Oats, and Hay,
Three Sills,
One Brass Clock and Case,
and a great many other articles not mentioned.

The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

GEORGE NELSON, Ex'r.

September 12. 87-

LOOK AT THIS!

Latimer & Mebane.

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 85-

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68-

THE subscriber has on hand a neat assortment of

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Cuffs, Pistols, &c. &c.

which will be sold very low.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68-

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparative safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

Fayetteville

Refer to Messrs. AVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 5. 65-

FARMER'S HOTEL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIERCE, the present conductor of this well known establishment, returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same, and hopes by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

Meal for Man, 25 cents.
" " Horse, 25
All Night for Man, 37 1/2
" " Horse, 37 1/2
All Night and Breakfast for Man, 62 1/2
Per Day for Man, 75
" " Horse, 75

August 19. 83-

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at August term of Orange County Court as administrator on the estate of JOHN TURNER, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TRICE, Adm'r.

August 28. 85-

Town Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on Saturday evening the 2d day of September, 1837, the following Ordinance was passed:

Be it ordained, that no person shall put up or keep a plank kiln, or dry plank or other lumber, on any kiln within one hundred and fifty feet of any dwelling house, shop or out-house, within the town of Hillsborough, under a penalty of ten dollars for every such offence.

Ordered, that the above be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for one month.

THOS. CLANCY, T. Clerk.

September 4. 85-4w

Notice.

YOUNG, William T. Jordan, is hereby authorized and permitted to transact business for himself, and must be held individually responsible for all his engagements.

CHARLES JORDAN.

September 1. 85-

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 28th instant on a credit of twelve months, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, About 100 Barrels of Corn, A quantity of Fodder, Hay, and Oats, Several likely Milch Cows and Calves, Fifteen head of Sheep, About 25 head of Hogs, about 20 of which suitable to kill this fall, A likely last spring Colt, A Gig and Harness, Some white New York Wheat, besides a great many other articles too tedious to mention.

THOMAS TATE.

N. B. The Corn will be delivered about the 25th of October.

September 7. 86-

LARGE MAPS OF Mississippi and Alabama.

GOVERNMENT Put in and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streets, &c. engraved from the Government surveys and plans in the General Land Office, Washington City, by E. Gilman, Draftsman in the General Land Office.

F. FAYLER, Bookseller, Washington City, has just published, (and received the copyright according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any previously published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly a square mile, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either state, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the land offices, relative to water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, and districts, &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars; or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.

Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the above advertisement including this notice, one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

July 18. 84

WILLIAM W. CHASE'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS,

September 8. 35-

Attention!!

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Cedar Grove, Orange County, N. C. July 26, 1837

To the Officers commanding the Regiments of the Sixth Brigade North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your respective places of parade and review, with the regiments under your commands, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder, in order to be reviewed, on the following days, viz:

In Chatham, the 45th Regiment on the 9th, and the 54th Regiment on the 11th of October.

In Randolph, the 55th Regiment on the 13th, and the 56th Regiment on the 14th of October.

In Orange, the 49th Regiment on the 17th, the 48th Regiment on the 19th; and the 47th Regiment on the 21st of October.

BENJAMIN TROLINGER, Aid.

By order of
JOSEPH ALLISON, Brig. Gen.
6th Brigade N. C. Militia.

August 4. 81-

Attention!!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 20th of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 21st you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for Parade and Review. Each private is ordered to be furnished with six blank cartridges. Each captain will be expected at that time to make his annual return without fail.

E. G. MANGUM, Col. Com.

September 1. 85-

HUNTERS, BEWARE!

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from hunting on my plantation with Dogs, Guns, or otherwise; as this practice has been heretofore continued much to my annoyance, and I am determined to resist such encroachments by the power of the law.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr.

September 1. 85-

For Sale.

LINSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FA MILLY FLOUR

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 69-

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as consenting its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until after a year, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.